

**TODAY and
TOMORROW**

Dollar Imperialism

THE current issue of the United States Commerce Department's international trade journal, "Foreign Commerce Weekly," carries a long article which draws a glowing picture of the possibilities in post-war India for American industrialists. There is no doubt that in return for rushing to the rescue of the gravely menaced British Raj, in 1942, the United States intends to demand and secure a share in the economic exploitation of India. As a matter of fact, the American Dollar Imperialism has already started to spread its tentacles all over India and Asia.

Indeed it looks as if India before long would have to contend with three monsters, instead of two as hitherto, namely, British Imperialism, British-Finance-Capitalism and American Dollar Imperialism. When once the men of the Wall Street have acquired a stake in India, they will be as formidable an obstacle to the progress of India as British imperialists and capitalists themselves.

Today, China is a typical example to realise to what dangerous lengths American Dollar Imperialism can go in pursuit of its own selfish ends. Because American trade could not compete with the Nipponese trade in China, the Americans used all kinds of tricks and involved the Chinese and the Nipponese in a fratricidal feud. These two nations are racially, linguistically and culturally closely related, and there is no earthly reason why they cannot get on together amicably if left to themselves.

India has all the capital necessary for the development of her resources. If crores and crores of rupees can be found in India for Britain's imperialist war, if astronomical sums of money can be drained away from us for U.N.R.R.A. to rehabilitate far-off countries, surely we should be able also to find the wherewithal for our own rehabilitation.

In the past, it was never the want of capital that stood in the way of India's economic betterment. Nor the want of enterprising men among us. The British Government alone was in our way.

The war has forced Britain now to adopt a different attitude towards India's industrialisation. The British, realising that in the present circumstances India has to be industrialised anyhow, are for the moment concerned as to how best to divert the fruits of this unavoidable process into the pockets of British capitalists and manufacturers. The Americans see this, and most naturally desire to come into the feast. None of these aliens would seem to think that the Indians too should have a say in the matter.

It is obvious that unless industrialisation of India is done by Indians for Indians, all this current talk of economic development of India might degenerate into a more intensified form of exploitation of India by the British and the Americans. Now, more than ever before it is our duty to concentrate in India's emancipation. First things, first. Let India be free, and the other things will be added unto her—economic betterment, improvement of health, cultural advance, etc.

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Keen U.S. Interest In Industrialisation Of Post-War India Seen

U.S. Plans To Dominate India From Wall Street

America's great anxiety in participating in the industrialisation of India and reaping great benefits from it was the subject of a long article in the "Foreign Commerce Weekly," the international trade weekly of the United States Commerce Department, says a report from New Delhi.

Pointing out that foreign help will be absolutely essential for India's industrialisation, the journal says, "Industry will become increasingly important in India, but rapidly of its expansion would appear to depend to a degree to which India is willing to accept outside assistance and grant more generous participation in her industrialisation."

In this connection it should be stated that India has the talent and resources necessary for the industrialisation of the country. What India lacks is the opportunity. This opportunity can only come with the securing of independence. If industrialisation of the country is proceeded with without India attaining freedom, then it is a foregone conclusion that India would fall a prey to foreign capitalists, and the industries of India would not be in a position to contribute materially to the wealth of the country.

Churchill To Return Home From Potsdam Conference

Lisbon, July 24 (Domei)—The British delegation to the "Big Three" Conference at Potsdam today officially announced that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill will return to London tomorrow for the results of the British general election but said that the Potsdam talks will not end, according to a Reuter dispatch from Potsdam.

BR. GOVERNMENT'S NEW MOVE TO PLACATE HOSTILE BENGAL YOUTHS

Drive To Make Student Population Army-Minded

That the British authorities in Bengal are greatly concerned over the hostile attitude of the youth of the Province towards the British is revealed in a news item from New Delhi last night. In order to wean the youths from their revolutionary activities, and inculcate in them a proper respect and regard for the British, the Bengal Government has launched a drive to make the students "more army-minded" as the authorities put it.

A recruiting team consisting of army and educational officers started a three week lecture tour of colleges in Calcutta on Monday. To mark the occasion, Mr. R. G. Casey, the Governor of Bengal, in a message said, "The training in leadership which an emergency commission in the armed forces provides is what we want in Bengal today and in the future." Continuing, the Governor said, "The best of our young men should come forward and take the opportunity of serving India, and of receiving training in leadership invaluable both to them, and to the Province of Bengal."

However, well-informed circles here are of the opinion that the youth of Bengal, who are among the foremost fighters in India's struggle for independence, and who are thoroughly imbued with the revolutionary spirit will not step into the trap laid by the British Government. No one realizes more than the youth of Bengal that serving in the British army is not serving India, but serving the oppressors of India.

Foe's Break-Through Drive In Balik Papan War Sector Repulsed

A Nippon Base in the South-West Pacific, July 25 (Domei)—Nippon garrison forces in the Balik Papan sector have repulsed all enemy attempts to break through our positions since the start of the enemy offensive on July 20, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

On July 21 the enemy launched attacks against our first-line under cover of heavy artillery and trenchmortar bombardment. About one company was employed in each attack. However, Nippon forces offering determined resistance repulsed all enemy assaults.

The enemy resumed his offensive on the following day, July 22, and intense fighting between Nippon garrison forces and enemy invaders has been underway since. Three hundred and thirty casualties are so far known to have been inflicted on the enemy during the two days July 21 and 22.

The battle along the Sama-

People's Combat Units Formed In Nippon; War Office Announcement

Tokyo, July 25 (Domei)—The War Office announced that the People's Volunteer Corps, comprising Government railroad employees, was ordered under date July 23 to organize its combat units. These represent the first people's volunteer combat force to be organized from among the People's Volunteer Corps which now embrace nearly all able-bodied civilians of both sexes, young and old.

The fact that railroad workers are the first to receive the order to organize combat units should be considered in the light of a recent statement by Premier Kantaro Suzuki who stressed the vital importance of full maintenance of communications service in view of recently-intensified enemy air attacks on our homeland.

Rinda Road continues with unabated fury with Nippon forces repeatedly storming the enemy salient, taking heavy toll of the enemy.

Congress Industrial Planning Endeavours Held Too Premature

National Liberation First. Then Industrialisation

The General Secretary of the National Planning Committee appointed by the Congress, Professor K. T. Shaw has asked the various sub-committees to finalise and submit their reports before the tenth of next month, according to a news item from New Delhi. The substance of their replies will be collated and placed before the Chairman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who will then call a meeting of the full Committee either in Bombay or in Allahabad.

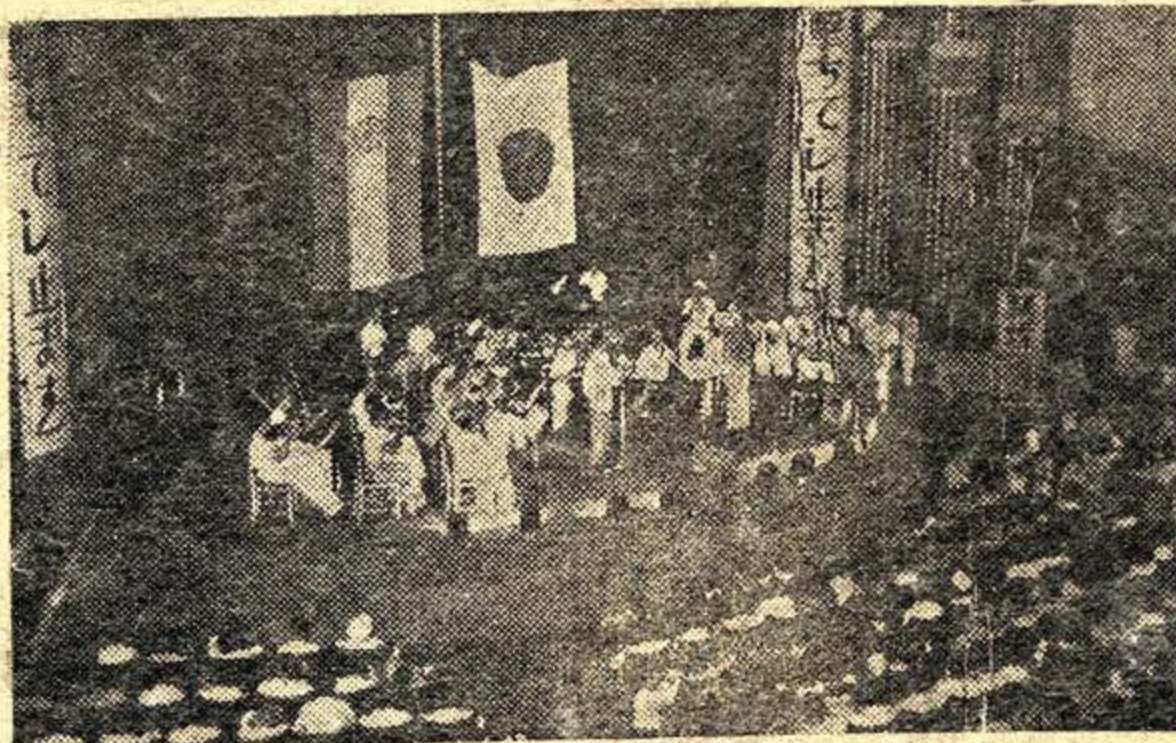
While agreeing that India's progress and prosperity depend upon a comprehensive, well-coordinated planning, informed circles declare, that to raise the question of planning while the country is still hugging the chains of slavery is premature.

For the present all our energies should be utilised in planning for the next struggle for freedom, for enhancing the power and prestige of the Congress, for exposing the hollowness of the Muslim League's claims and for securing Hindu-Muslim unity. These are some of the things on which we should concentrate for the moment. Scientific and economic planning can afford to wait for the time being.

London's Waterfront Idle 'Go-Slow' Strike Continues

Lisbon, July 24 (Domei)—A dispatch today said the British Government has decided to order 600 soldiers to take over the unloading of ships at the Surrey Docks in London tomorrow, unless there is a resumption of work by the dockers who have been pursuing "go-slow" tactics.

At present, about 1,500 workers on the London docks are claiming an increase in pay. The waterfront trouble has been going on since May 28.



At a grand function at Dai Toa Gekijo on Saturday last, Mr. Kakimoto Shichiro dedicated two inspiring songs, Delhi Shingun and Seika Yuku, to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The photograph above shows Syonan Ongaku Kyokai playing the songs. The photograph on the right shows Mr. Kakimoto-Shichiro presenting the songs to Netaji.



Inordinate American Ambitions In China

Tokyo, July 24 (Domei)—Whether Chiang Kai-shek likes it or not the Americans will undertake an invasion landing operation on the China coast at their own convenience, to suit the United States' inordinate ambition for outright conquest of the China continent, and the Generalissimo is no longer in a position to say "no" to the American forces if and when they invade the continent from the sea.

Such is the opinion widely held among Chinese observers, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai to the Mainichi Shimbun. Excerpts from the Mainichi dispatch follow:

There are increasing indications that the enemy is rushing preparations for a landing operation on the China coast, side-by-side with his recently stepped-up moves in the direction of a direct invasion attack against the Nippon mainland.

The recent bombing attacks on Shanghai would seem to represent the enemy's first strategic air attack on this port city. The raids were taken to indicate the enemy's intention to carry out indiscriminate air attacks on major coastal cities with a view to destroying the war potential in the more important sections of the China coast preparatory to landing operations.

A landing operation on the China continent, according to Chinese observers here, is attributed to the intention on the part of the United States, firstly, to strategically obtain air and supply bases on the China coast to facilitate a direct invasion attack; secondly, politically as a necessity in terms of United States post-war Far Eastern policy centering on hegemony on the China continent in general and forestalling Soviet influence in China; and thirdly, the economic need for complete enslavement of the China market under American capital.

These Chinese observers are convinced, that while the main American aim in the Pacific war lies in the total elimination of Nippon, the ultimate American objective in their war of aggression is to acquire complete domination over all of East Asia.

Regarding the China continent, they further declared that the Chinese masses both in the Nanking-controlled region and in the areas under the control of the Chungking and Yen-an regimes, have recently been keenly aware of such inordinate ambitions on the part of the Americans, and they now openly voice their hope that the landing operation on the China coast might somehow be prevented.

The Chinese masses, according to these observers, from their cold realization of the ultimate results of an American landing on the China coast, are also fully aware what it would mean to them in case of an American invasion from the sea: a pitched battle between the Nippon and American forces in new battlefields on the China continent.

Concluding, these Chinese observers declared: "Whatever Chungking's own intentions, the Americans will forcibly undertake landing operations on the China continent to suit their own needs, militarily, politically and economically. In that event, Chungking has already lost its power to deny the Americans their forced entry into China from the sea."

Phenomenal Success Of Soviet Diplomacy In Europe, Asia Upsets Anglo-Americans

In view of the phenomenal success of Soviet diplomacy in Europe, the United States and Britain are now desperately trying to draw a line of demarcation between the Soviet sphere of influence and their own, says the Yomiuri-Hochi in an editorial according to a Domei report. The efforts of the Anglo-Americans in this respect, however, have so far been frustrated because the Soviets, with the backing of the Red Army, the most powerful armed force in Europe, have the final say in practically any question with regard to reconstruction in post-war Europe.

The Soviets are now not only negotiating with Turkey for the conclusion of a treaty on the Dardanelles without the previous understanding of London and Washington, but are also taking an interest in the disposition of Tangiers. The main efforts of Truman and Churchill at the "Big Three" conference with Stalin will be directed to finding some formula to check this rapidly expanding Soviet sphere of influence, the paper said.

Far Eastern Issues

Proceeding to discuss the possibility of Far Eastern issues being taken up at the conference, the Yomiuri-Hochi is of the opinion that the Anglo-Americans anxious as they are to end the Pacific war before the Soviets become more interested in general settlement of East Asia, will be forced by circumstances to seek some sort of agreement with Moscow in order that Soviet Far Eastern policy may be confined within certain limits. It must be with full understanding with Washington that Chungking sent its Premier, T. V. Soong, to Moscow previous to the opening of the current "Big Three" talks, the paper said.

On the other hand, however, the paper continued, it cannot be denied that in dispatching Soong for conferences with Stalin, Chungking had the covert intention of resorting to its traditional policy of playing one power against another. For in view of open criticism by Soviet papers which described Chiang Kai-shek as a reactionary dictator, and the stiffening attitude of Yen-an Communists with Soviet backing, Chungking badly needed an under-

standing with the Soviets. A joint communique issued in Moscow following the series of conferences between Stalin and T. V. Soong stated mutual understanding was arrived at on important issues between China and the Soviets.

Because Stalin is a very realistic statesman, the question naturally arises what concessions Chungking made in return for an understanding with Moscow, the Yomiuri-Hochi said.

Meanwhile, the Asahi's correspondent reported from Zurich that the problem of China, if taken up at the Potsdam meeting as is generally believed, will have a far-reaching effect on the position of East Asia in general and Nippon in particular. It may be said, according to the correspondent, that Chungking Premier T. V. Soong recently visited Moscow for conferences with Stalin in order to sound Soviet intentions regarding the Far East on behalf of the United States.

The United States is at present pursuing a dual policy towards the Soviets with regard to the Pacific war, because the United States on the one hand desires to have as large Nippon forces as possible nailed down in Manchuria, while on the other hand she hopes to curb further infiltration of Soviet influence into the Far East. On the basis of such dual policy, the United States appears to have approached the Soviet Government several times for a solution of Far Eastern problems. However, the Soviet Union has persistently refused to reveal its intentions, the correspondent said.

Concessions To Russia

As far as the Far Eastern situation is concerned Moscow is well aware Chungking is in a position to make far more concessions to the Soviet Union than the United States is able to do. Consequently, realistic Stalin chose to negotiate with T. V. Soong rather than with Washington.

Viewed from this angle, the correspondent said, it is rather unlikely Truman will ask Stalin at the Potsdam conference for Soviet participation in the war in the Pacific. Even if Truman should make such a request, the price Stalin would demand for a declaration of war against Nippon would be preposterous in the eyes of Americans, the correspondent said.

Enemy Carrier Planes Raid Tokai District

Tokyo, July 24 (Domei)—Enemy carrier task forces, now in operation off the Pacific coast of the Nippon mainland, launched a carrier-plane attack on the Tokai district and also Kyushu Island further to the southwest from early this morning. Enemy carrier aircraft attacked mainly our airbases in these districts.

Incomplete reports indicated by 6.00 this morning that the aggregate total of enemy planes participating in the raid reached the 300 mark. Results obtained in counter-attacking the raiders and other details still remain to be made known later.

Enemy carrier task forces have been inactive except for minor-scale attacks by carrier-borne planes or by small surface craft since July 18, when they made a carrier-plane attack on Kanto district with Yokosuka Naval Station and its vicinity as the main target area.

Fourth "Fixed Deposit With Bonus" Campaign

The fourth "Fixed Deposit With Bonus" campaign for the purpose of encouraging thrift and saving among the local public will be inaugurated by the Malai Banking Association commencing from August 1 and the campaign will continue till the 31st of the month.

A very attractive feature of the drive is the offer of the Savings Encouragement Prize of \$50,000, one special prize of \$10,000 and a number of other small prizes.

Application for deposits should be made in Nipponese, Indian and Chinese Banks beginning from August 1 till the end of the month and every depositor will receive an allotment number for every deposit of \$100. The rate of interest will be at 3 per cent. per annum and the period of this Fixed Deposit shall be for one year.

Scattered Enemy Raids Over Central Nippon

Osaka, July 25 (Domei)—Some 2,000 heavy and light enemy aircraft from Mariana, Iwojima and Okinawa bases, in co-ordinated operation, attacked widespread areas in Chubu, Shikoku, Chugoku and Tokai army districts on a larger scale than any previous raids from early yesterday morning, the Chubu Army District Command and Osaka Naval Station Headquarters announced in a joint communique released yesterday afternoon.

According to the communique about 150 carrier-planes made strafing attacks on our airbases in the Kinki district, while for about two hours from 10.30 a.m. some 400 super-forts bombed important establishments in Osaka City in formations of 20 to 40 planes each. The communique also said some 300 other super-forts bombed points in the Tokai Army District.

The communique added enemy task forces are known to be in operation in the seas to the south, with lighter enemy aircraft ranging over both Chubu and Shikoku army districts at 1.30 p.m. According to the communique fires broke out in a part of Osaka City where investigation is now in progress as to other damage sustained.

The communique revealed that by 1.30 p.m. yesterday our anti-aircraft batteries were known to have shot down seven enemy aircraft and seriously crippled 29 others in counter-attacking the raiders over Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe areas.

Malai Postal Savings Top \$30 Million Mark

Taiping, July 25 (Domei)—Recording a net increase of \$2,445,543 for the month, Malai's postal savings at the close of June topped the \$30,000,000-goal to aggregate \$30,185,170.

Meanwhile, the number of depositors also exceeded the goal of 500,000 by recording 506,950.

Aggregate savings by states as at the end of June follow: Syonan 6,546,287; Selangor 6,017,900; Perak 5,533,642; Johore 4,015,049; Penang 3,339,164; Negri Sembilan 1,810,216; Malacca 1,594,645; Pahang 732,636; and others 595,631, making a total of \$30,185,170.

Enemy Surface Craft Shells Chichijima Area

Tokyo, July 24 (Domei)—Four enemy surface craft, presumably destroyers, intermittently shelled Chichijima of the Ogasawara Group from morning till sundown yesterday.

This ship bombardment followed the shelling of the island by enemy submarines before dawn yesterday when our shore batteries returned fire and repulsed the enemy.

American Troops Raid German Homes For Arms

Lisbon, July 23 (Domei)—Half a million American troops arrested more than 90,000 Germans and searched every house in the American occupation zone of Germany during the week-end in the biggest "security" check-up yet held, according to an American agency report.

The check-up followed a week's warning by the Anglo-American military authorities to Germans to turn in all arms they may have in their possession. The call-in for arms was prompted by increasing Werewolves activity in the Anglo-American zones of occupation.

In the latest week-end raid, the Americans recovered a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition, American Army food rations, petrol and clothes.

Communist Party To Seek Abdication Of King Leopold

Lisbon, July 23 (Domei)—Communist elements in the Belgian Chamber are expected to demand the dethronement of King Leopold when the debate on the royal crisis is resumed tomorrow, according to a Reuter dispatch from Brussels.

If less radical measures fail to bring about the King's abdication, the Socialist Party may also support the dethronement, it said.

SYONAN TOKUBETU SI NOTICE NO. 60.

Syonan Tokubetu-si Roh-Doh Zimu Kyoku (Labour Office) will be moved to 155, Waterloo Street (former Syonan Tokubetu-si Dai Ichi Kokumin Gakko), Syonan, on the 23rd of July, 2605.

SYONAN TOKUBETU-SI TYO. 23rd July, Syowa 20.



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Drawing at Syonan Kokaido

AUG. 4th, 2 p.m.

KONAN SAIKEN (26TH)